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FOREIGN NEWS.

PROCLAMATION OF NAPOLEON. HIS APPEAL TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO SUP-PORT HIS DYNASTY-WHAT HE CLAIMS FOR THE EMPIRE AND FROM THE PEOPLE-VIEWS

OF THE FRENCH PRESS. PARIS, April 24, 1870. The Journal Official publishes the following procla-

mation by the Emperor: Frenchmen: The Constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of the powers which you gave me, and ratified by the eight millions of votes which reëstablished the Empire, has procured for France 18 years of calm and presperity, which have not been without glory. It has insured order, and left the way open to all improvements. Thus the more security has been confirmed, the larger is the part it has taken in the grogress of liberty. But successive changes have altered the bases plebiscitaires, which cannot be modi-

ned without an appeal to the nation. It becomes indispensable, then, that the new constitutional pact shall be approved by the people, as were formerly the Constitutions of the Republic and of the Empire. At those two epochs it was believed, even as I myself believe to-day, that anything done without you was illegitimate. The Constitution of imperial and democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental provisions which cannot be changed without your consent. Your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of the Government.

Time lost too often in barren and embittered controversies may be more usefully employed hereafter in increasing the moral and material well-being of the greatest number. I address myself to all of you who, from the 10th of December, 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head; to you who, for twenty-two years, have, without cessation, guarded me by your suffrages, sustained me by your cooperation, rewarded me by your affection. Give new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot-box an affimative vote. You will exorcise the menaces of revolution; you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my You have almost unanimously for eighteen years clothed me with the most extensive powers; be also equally unanimous to-day in supperting the transformation of the imperial regime. A great nation has no way of attaining its development without resting on institutions which guarantee at the same time stability and progress. To the call which I make on you to ratify the liberal reforms realized during the last ten years, reply yes. As for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue penetrated by your thought, and fortified by your will, and, confiding in Providence, shall work without consation for the prosperity and grandeur of NAPOLEON

The proclamation of the Emperor is received with enthusiastic commendation by the organs of the Court, the Ministry, and M. Rouher. Other journals, even those which counsel an affirmative vote on the Plebiscitum, are cold in their expressions. The Legitimists will partly vote no, and partly abstain from voting. Public meetings for the discussion of the Piebiscitum commenced to-day. Two meetings which were called yesterday for other political obtects were dissolved.

THE DECREE OF THE PLEBISCITUM-WHEN AND HOW IT IS TO BE VOTED-ARMY AND NAVY TO TAKE PART IN IT-IMPERIAL AND MINIS-TERIAL MANIFESTOES-LEGITIMITISTS AND RADICALS TO VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE-GENERAL STRIKE-MANIFESTO OF THE WORK-INGMEN-A NEW PLANET.

Panes, Saturday, April 23, 1870. The Journal Official contains the Imperial decree calling upon the people of the nation to accept or reject the project of the following Plebiscitum on the

been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Em-berer, with the concurrence of the great legislative nedice of the State, and ratify the Senatus Consultum of

Other parts of the decree contain directions for the manner of voting. The ballot-boxes will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and remain open until 6 in the evening. The canvass of the votes will commence immediately after the close of the balloting. The form of the vote will be "Yes" and "No," on The legal electors of the army and navy vote at their place of garrison or residence at the time of election. The returns of the vote in each Department will be canvassed in public session by three Counselors-General appointed by the Prefects of the Departments. The general returns from all the Departments will be finally canvassed in the Corps Legislatif. The decree is signed by all the ministers, and bears date April 23. This is followed by another decree, containing directions relative to the vote of French and naturalized citizens in

Following this again is the text of the Senatus Concultum, fixing the Constitution of the Empire as voted by the Senate at the session of April 20, and a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the various Departments, dated April 20, authorizing the public assemblies for the discussion of the new Constitution. These assemblies will hold sessions from the 23d of April to the 3d of May, and every elector, without regard to the precinct or department which he may be in at the time, will have the right to participate in the deliberation.

The circular, while it permits the use of advertisements and placards treating of the Constitution (because the law protects the use of political placards) recommends the Prefects to leave to the electors, under the conditions of respect for law and public order the broadest latitude for the discussion and propagation of political opinions.

It is also reported that the ministerial manifesto will merely announce the adhesion of the Cabinet to the Emperor's proclamation. A committee of Legitimists, at their public meeting yesterday, resolved to vote against the Plebiscitum. The manifestoes of the International Association and the Federal Chan ber (Labor Societies of Paris), issued to-day, recommend to members and others to abstain from voting altogether on the 5th of May. In all the districts of Paris the former electoral and democratic committees have been reformed.

The Moniteur (the organ of the Left Center) comes out to-day in favor of voting affirmatively, and the Francais (also an organ of the Left Center party) annonnees that many members of that party are resolved to vote no, because their adhesion is requested to the Senatus Consultum, as well as to the proposed reforms. The Unicers (Ultramontane journal) says it has not yet taken a decided position in regard to the Plebiscitum, because it wishes to ascertain first what will become of the unsatisfactory points which are now visible in that measure.

One of the manifestoes issued by the labor sociaties in Paris advises workmen either to abstain from voting on the Plebiscitum or to east blank ballots: and also demands reform in taxation and in military conscription, and the erection of a republic.

It is reported that M. Ollivier will be decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead. The horses attached to the carriage of the Minister of the Marine yesterday ran away. Admiral Genouilly was thrown to the ground, and badly bruised, but his juries are not dangerous.

On Friday a grand reunion of workmen of all tades was held in this city, and after a debate solutions were adopted favoring a general strike. Prof. Borelli, at Marseilles, has discovered a new

The following are the articles of the Senatus sultum, alluded to in our French dispatches:

seeses the right of initiating laws. Nevertheless, all bills for the taxation of the country must be first voted by the Legislative Body.

ART. II. The number of Senators may be raised to two-thirds of the number of members of the Legislative Body, without including the Senators who hold their seats by right. The Emperor cannot nominate more than 20 Senators annually.

New-York

Body, without including the Senators who hold their seats by right. The Emperor cannot nominate more than 20 Senators annually.

ART. III. The constituent power belonging to the Senate by virtue of Art. 31 and Art. 32 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, ceases to exist.

ART. IV. The stipulations annexed to the present Senatus Consultum, which are comprised in the plebiscite of the 14th and 21st of December, 1831, and of the 21st and 22d of November, 1862, or resulting therefrom, form the Constitution of the Empire.

ART. V. The Constitution can only be modified by the people on the proposition of the Emperor.

ART. VI. Paragraph 2 of Art. 25 and the Articles 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 52, and 57 of the Constitution, as well he sail legislation contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, are abrogated, without prejudice to the abrogation resulting from the plebiscitum of the 21st and 22d of November, 1852, and the Senatus Consultums promulgated, metably that of the 8th of September, 1869.

ART. VII. Those portions of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1862, and of the Senatus Consultums since promulgated, which are not abrogated formally or by implication, or are not reproduced in the Appendix to Art. IV., will have force of law.

THE FATHERS TO VOTE IN PRESENCE OF THE POPE ON THE FIRST ACTS OF THE COUNCIL -POLICE DESTROYING PAMPHLETS OF RAUS-CHER AND SCHWARTZENBERG-COUNT DARU'S ANTI-AEMENIAN MOB IN CONSTANTINOPLE. HOME, Saturday, April 23, via Paris, April 24, 1870.

The third public meeting of the Œcumenical Council will be held at St. Peter's to-morrow (Sunday). After mass the Fathers will vote orally in the presence of the Pope on the first acts of the Council. The Pope will selemnly promulgate the acts as soon as the vote is counted. There are comparatively few strangers in the city at the present time. The police are active in destroying the pamphlets

recently issued by Hefel, Rauscher, and Swartzenberg against Papal Infallibility. The photographs of these gentlemen have also been seized. The first schema de dogma of the Œcumenical

Council has been officially promulgated. PARIS, April 24, 1870 The Ministerial journals say the Marquis de Banne

ville yesterday presented formally to the Pope a memerandum written by Count Daru before his resignation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was obliged to present the memorandum, though it anticipated M. Ollivier's succession to the charge of Foreign Affairs, because, according to diplomatic usage, its contents had previously been communicated to the Papal Government. M. Ollivier will decline responsibility for the docu-

ment, and will maintain an expectant attitude in regard to the Council. L'Univers, Ultramontane organ, demands that the Government take its stand for or against the memorandum of Count Daru, and reserves, until an answer is received from Rome, its opinion on the transaction. BRUSSELS, April 24, 1810. The Bishop of Brussels, responding to an urgently

diate settlement of the question of the infallibility of the Pope, repudiates distinctly any wish for delay, VIENNA, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

expressed desire by the Episcopacy for the imme-

There is a strong movement in the Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church in case the question of infallibility is pressed upon the Council. CONSTATINOPLE, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

An Armenian manifesto, relative to the Œcumeni cal Council, which was posted on a church in this city, was torn down by a Turkish mob yesterday. A serious riot being imminent, the troops were called out to preserve order.

SCENE OF THE VOTE ON THE SCHEMA DE FIDE. ROME, April 24, 1870.

The third public sitting of the Œcumenical Council was held this morning. There was a magnificent assemblage. The Pope made his entrance at 9 o'clock. Nearly all the benches were occupied by that time Many bishops heretofore abstaining from the meetings attended to-day. After the celebration of Mass. the non-voting prelates withdrew.

The four first chapters of the first schema de fide condemning rational philosophy and heterodoxy, were read aloud. The scrutatores collected the votes, which were all in the affirmative. The Pope from his throne then announced and sanctioned the decree of the Council. The proceedings were highly im-

MINISTER MORET ON CUBA-MONTPENSIER-LORD DERBY.

Rumors prevailed here that the Duke of Montpen sier had been wounded at Seville, but telegrams from that city pronounce the report false. In the Cortes, yesterday, Minister Moret, in reply to an inquiry, said the news from Cuba was satisfactory, but gave no particulars. His answer is considered vague, and creates some uneasiness.

Spanish journals have lately abused Lord Derby for attending a banquet, at Rome, in honor of Prince Alfonso. It turns out that the press here has been deceived, as Lord Derby has not been in Rome.

GREECE.

THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES KILLED BY THE BRIGANDS. LONDON, April 24, 1870. A Constantinople telegram gives information that the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his Government that the captives who were retained for ransom in the hands of the brigands, near Marathon, have been killed.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

LONDON, April 24, 1870. The Chinese Embassy has left Berlin for Brussels. St. Petersburg, April 24, 1870. The Russo-Chinese boundary question has been practically settled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANTI-FENIAN PANIC IN LONDON-ANARCHY THE ALTERNATIVE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LAND BILL-OPINIONS OF THE PRESS-MA RINE AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. LONDON, April 24, 1870.

The Observer says the Fenians here mean mischief. The Government has been authentically warned of their intention to destroy the offices of The Times and The Pall Mall Gazette, and of other projects equally mischievous, but the publication of particulars is withheld. The recent Fenian panic in this city was occasioned by the filing of information with the Chief of Police that a large number of Fenians had recently arrived from America for incendiary and other unlawful purposes, and that, together with other buildings, the offices of The Times and Pall Mall Gazette had been threatened with destruction by them. The protection asked for was accordingly granted. The Globe says the police authorities are recording the names of all lodgers at hotels and arding-houses as a measure of safety. The Specta-(Whig organ) says anarchy in Ireland and England is the alternative of the passage of the Land bill.

The London Times hints that the Grecian Governent is responsible for the capture of foreigners so near its capital, especially when those foreigners are members of a foreign legation. Several communications have appeared in the English papers lately, written by Americans, correcting the misstatements of The Edinburgh Review touching the ballot in the United States. The correspondents of the London papers assert that fully one-third of the guests at the British Charity Ball, recently held at the British Legation in Paris, were Americans.

There were great demonstrations of rejoicing here on the announcement of the safe arrival of the steamer City of Brussels. Though it was dark when she arrived, crowds collected and cannons were fired. The sugar brokers complain bitterly of the ruinous effect of Mr. Lowe's sudden remission of the sugar duties. Many holders bought their stocks when the current price was 39 or 40 shillings per 100 weight for No. 12 Dutch Standard. When the budget was

presented to the House of Commons recommending

the reduction of duties on sugars, the price suddenly fell to 32 shillings, at which figure it now stands.

The trustees of the Peabody Fund have declined to purchase the Magdalen Hospital. The Continental cable service is somewhat disordered to-day, from some unexplained cause. The money market closed quietly. A collision occurred on the Great North-Western Road.

Increased activity in the iron trade is noticed throughout England.

CUBA.

GEN. JORDAN SAID TO BE AT NASSAU-GEN.
PERALTA NEAR HOLGUIN.

HAVANA, April 23 .- The English man-of-war Lapwing arrived to-day from Nassan. Her officers say that Gen. Jordan, lately the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces, together with six companions, arrived at Nassau on the 12th inst. Gen. Jordan intends to proceed to New-York.

The Prensa announces to-day that the insurgent Gen. Peralta has appeared in the jurisdiction of Hol-

enin with 500 men. HAVANA, April 24.-Capt. Olano of the Cuban volunteers recently published an article reflecting on the character of Gen. Puello, and there has been some talk of a duel between those two officers. The matter, however, has been amicably settled, and Capt. Olano to-day published an apology in the

ISH PAPERS SAY-REPORTED KILLING OF JORDAN.

HAVANA, April 16 .- If we are to believe El Fanal, the leading Spanish journal of Puerto Principe, the insurgents have given of late a great deal of annoyance to the Spanish columns moving out into the country. Col. Fajardo had marched from the capital of Camaguey, at the head of a column, but, according to the paper referred to, he was attacked, at two leagues from the city, by the insurgents. The next day a desperate combat raged for about half an hour. The losses of the Spaniards are not given, but it is said that Arteaga, a Cuban of some prominence, was killed. The day following, another engagement took place. As the column returned to the city it brought along some beeves; but the same journal adds that "the rear guard was at-tacked incessantly." A force of cavalry was sent out to charge upon the rebels, and the column was finally relieved of annovance, so far as to be able to return to the

It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that a gunboat had just entered that place, with a prisoner on board, who declares that he formed a part of a group of 10 persens who attempted to aid Jordan to make his escape from the island. This prisoner says that when the boats of the man-of-war approached the shore, Jordan, who was being embarked, was killed. The others escaped. This a hard story, and deserves little or no credit.

The Diario of Cienfueges, of the sth, says that the in-surgents had attacked in force the troops guarding the sugar estates of Santa Ysabel and Brazo. The garrisons party attacked, when a desperate fight took place. The rebels, at last leaving, marched on to the estate Caledonia and made another attack. The Lieutenant-Governor. Franct, sent out a part of the regiment of La Reina, and a detachment of citizens from Clenfueges, who arrived before the Caledonia estate at 11 o'clock in the afternoon. Soon a reconnoisance was made, but the enemy had already disappeared. His Excellency then marched on to the estate Recres, thence to various other estates, when, not being able to meet with the rebels, he returned to Cienfuegos in disgust. Other papers at Havana, Sagua, and elsewhere, report the continued activity of the rebellion in all the usual localities.

THE SITUATION.

A few days ago three Cubans, who belonged to a party of 83 insurgents of the command of Brigadier Luis Arredondo, arrived in this city. They left the district of Cienfueges with the intention of invading the Vuelta Abajo. The young men speak in favorable terms of the situation in Cuba. They say one can go from Colon to Baracoa in perfect security by obtaining a pass-port from the different Prefects of the Republic along the route, and that it is wholly impossible for the Span-iards to triumph. They speak also of the respect which the Congress inspires, and mention that its orders are implicitly obeyed. The State of the Villas only needs arms to give the finishing blow to Spanish dominion there. The best armed division is that of Salomé Hernandez, who operates in Remedios. He has Remington rifles, captured from the Spaniards. Cavada has been ordered to Camaguey. The insurrectionary nucleus of the Villas is in Espiritu Santo; numerous parties are operat ing in the districts of Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, Trinidad and Sagua. There are 10,000 armed men in the Villas. The Chinese are reported as behaving themselves well. Not one has asked pardon of the Government.

CURAN REPRESENTATION NOT PRACTICABLE.

In a recent debate on Cuba in the Cortes, the Minister of Colonies said: "I have as much desire as any of you, Senores, that the deputies for Cuba should ne, especially as the estimates for that island are up for discussion. But I do not think the estimates or reforms should be suspended because those deputies are not here. Señor Benet says that notwithstanding the war, elections might be held in the Western Department. I agree to this, but you know that that war is not only carried on by men who have arms in hand, but there is another war made in the interests of propagandism, which hinders the holding of elections for the moment, If the authorities there think such elections may be held, then let them be held, but only when there shall be security that none of the parties inhabiting the island shall be excluded, to the end that a genuine represe the desires of the island may come here. GEN. QUESADA ACTING BADLY.

From La Revelucion, April 23.

We do not approve the conduct which is pursued by Gen. Quesada with regard to the whole public press. The hostile journals of Havana print official documents which they declare were taken from the insurgents, but Gen. Quesada does not think it proper to contradict them. The friendly dailies of New-York copy and comment upon these documents. Yet Gen. Quesada publicly advertises "that he will not deap anything that the public press may say about him." La Revolucion produces a proclamation, extraordinary in kind, in which use is made of his name. It asks the General at once to put a stop to these explosions of admiration by refusing henceforth his approbation thereof, but Quesad, just as before, is deaf.

It is impossible to be a public man and treat the public press with disdain. It is impossible to cover up certain things with an air of mystery and to give to others an exaggerated publicity. Gen. Quesada, since he arrived in the United States, dictated telegrams which gave every particular of his voyage. He came to New-York and spoke with the reporters of the papers. He drew up a manifesto and spoke to the world; called a meeting, and talked to the Cubans. Netwithstanding, he has failed to deny the truthfulness of the documents published at Havana and New-York. Gen. Quesada, in our opinion, is acting very badly. press. The hostile journals of Havana print official dec-

SAN DOMINGO.

CABRAL OUTLAWED. SAN DOMINGO, April 14, via HAVANA, April 23.—The revolution continues unabated. Gen. Cabral has been declared an outlaw by President Baez for delivering

THE NEW DOMINION.

AFFAIRS AT RED RIVER-THE DELEGATES DIS-CHARGED— THE SUSPECTED FENIANS—VOL-UNTEERS DISBANDING.

CHICAGO, April 23 .- A person just arrived at St. Paul from Red River says when he left Winnipeg the people were wholly ignorant of the angry excitement in Canada; least of all, that preparations for war were going on. Everybody was looking forward to pacific ar-

MONTREAL, April 23.-Orders have been is sued to disband the volunteer corps on active service, except those on the frontier. The four persons who were arrested on the cars on the charge of Fenianism, having given satisfactory explanations, have been discharged.

TORONTO, April 23.—The gunboat Rescue left clingston last night for Prescott, to patrol on the St. awrence between Kingston and Prescott. The Prince consists of 60 men and four officers; armed with two
Armstrong guns, two brass howitzers, and one pivot gun.
OTTAWA, April 23.—To-day the so-called delegates. Father Richot and Mr. Scott, were again brought
up on a warrant charging them with aiding and abetting
in the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. The
magistrate concluded there was no case against the prisoners and ordered them to be discharged.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER. REPRESENTATION OF THE FOREIGNERS OF NA-GASAKI.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-The following papers have been received at the Department of State:
We, the undersigned, members of the foreign

nity of Nagasaki, having heard with deep regret of the sinking of the United States corvette Oneida, through collision with the English mail steamer Bombay, near Yokohama, on the evening of the 24th of January, and of the melancholy loss of a large number of her officers and crew, are anxious to convey to the relatives and friends of the lost our expression of profound sympathy in their bereavement.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

of the lost our expression of profound sympathy in their
We feel that the loss of so large a number of our fellowcreatures is, under the circumstances, a cause for international sympathy; but in the case of the appalling accident to the Oneida, by which many of us have lost personal friends and acquaintances, by which so many
families have been thrown into mourning, and by which
America has lost so many of her gailant sons, we feel that
an especial cause arises for our condolence.
It is, therefore, under this feeling of personal regret
that we tender to the relations of our lost friends this expression of our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy.
W. P. MANGUM, United States Consul.
J. TOLERIO, CONSUL for POTURGAL
ADOLFRUS A. ANNESLEY, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul,
and others.
Nagasati, Feb. 14, 1870.

Nagasaki, Feb. 14, 1870. ARCHBISHOP SPALDING'S LETTER.

The Paris Monde publishes Archbishop Spaldng's letter to the Bishop of Orleans, already referred to in a cable telegman. The following form the material

"In the letter," Archbishop Spalding says, "which your Grace has written to the Archbishop of Malines you do me an honor for which it is impossible for ine to thank you. You quote in many places a postulatum, which, in concert with many of my venerable colleagues, I believed it my duty to present to the Connell at a period when the question of Pontifical Infallibility was far from the degree of maturity at which it has now arrived. While many bishops very devoted to the Holy See still doubt the opportuneness of introducing this question, we ask in our postulatum that it be defined in a manner which would harmonize all members of the august assembly. But your citations are so arranged that your readers must suppose us, as contrary if not to the truth, which places it beyond doubt. In our project of definition it is said that we intimately unite the infallibility of the Roman Pontif with the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff with the infallibility of the Church, and we shall present the first as the consequence and corollary of primacy, from whence it follows that it includes and acknowledges no other at least to the opportunity of this definition; and we are consequently ranked in what certain journais are pleased to call the opposition of the Council.

"It is true that your Grace found our opposition not suf-"In the letter," Archbishop Spalding says,

"It is true that your Grace found our opposition not sufficiently decided, and after employing our project all through your letter, you put it aside at the end in the same way as useless matter is rejected. This course is undoubtedly very flattering to us, but it does not prevent your t Grace from causing us to play before you the part of auxiliaries, which we desire to repudiate.

"It is very wrong that we should be made to pass as opposed to a declaration of the general helief of the Church in regard to the infallibility of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The fifth paragraph of our rationes expresses the faith of the signers on this point in a way which places it beyond doubt. We state in our definition project that we intimately unite the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff with the infallibility of the Church, and we present the first as the consequence and corollary of Primary. It follows that the definition includes and acknowledges no other limits than the infallibility of the Church and of the Primary itself. It consequently shares in the clearness and fixity which these principles have possessed from the origin of our faith. We believe, therefore, that this form of effulion has the advantage of furnishing neither to theologians nor the faithful any pretext to place in deubt and weaken by their objections the decrees of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose judgment ought to be accepted by all—both the sheep and the lambs—with a filial respect and love as

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE IN CINCINNATI.

MR. PIKE'S PROPOSITION TO IMPROVE THE CITY-IT IS NOT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Samuel N. Pike, now of this city and formerly of Cincinnati, recently made a proposition to the citizens of the latter place, which excited much the citizens of the latter place, which excited much carnest consideration, and was discussed at a public meeting in the Board of Trade Hall on the 5th of this month. Mr. Pike proposed to creet a hotel and Opera-House in Cincianati on a scale of magnificence which would outrival all others in the United States. He would undertake the improvement on the condition that the residents of the city thus benefited should subscribe a part—the proportion not being definitely stated—of the amount of money required. The papers of Cincianati halled the proposition with joy, and urged their readers not to lose so the an opportunity by negligence or unwillingness to accept their share of the responsibility. Mr. Pike had already built one Opera House in Cincinnati, and the public understood his energy and liberality arready built one Opera House in Cincinnati, and the public understood his energy and liberality in matters of that kind. The meeting of April 5 was enthusiastic, and a Committee of twelve gentlement were appointed to correspond with Mr. Pike in regard to the details of his plan, and to report to another meeting to be called by the Chairman. The Committee opened their correspondence by asking Mr. Pike two important questions—what sum of money he proposed to spend on the buildings, and what sum he would require to be subscribed by the citizens. Under date of New-York, April 15, Mr. Pike answers: "My estimate of the buildings would probably amount to \$2,000,000. The amount of money I would require to be subscribed by property-holders and citizens would be at least two by property-holders and citizens would be at least two days milled to risk a vote, in consequence of the opposition of the subscribers. If the cost is more than \$2,500,000, Mr. Pike offers to invest the difference himself.

The Committee have duly resolved that the proposition is deemed "impracticable," and that Mr. P. be informed

to that effect. The Chairman of the citizens' meeting publishes a card in which he says he does not deem it necessary to call another meeting of citizens for further onsideration of the subject. The papers seemed indirect to say as little about the present situation as

IS THE INCOME TAX STILL IN FORCE !- A TEST

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.-In the Court of Nist Prius yesterday, counsel for the Philadelphia and Trenton Railway Company made application for an in-Trenton Kailway Company made application for an injunction to restrain the Collector of Internal Revenue
and his agents from levying and collecting the Income
Tax, at 5 per cent, upon the sum of \$65,26843, declared
dividend, and \$80,0684 net earing, which was applied to
the construction and necessary repairs of the road, the
ground taken being that the tax does not lie against incomes paid, or payable, after the 31st of December, 1869.
The preliminary injunction was granted for five days, as
the end of which time the question is to be argued. Some
ten or twelve leading railroads in this State have refused
to my taxes as above, and await the action of the Court. o pay taxes as above, and await the action of the Court.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. It is reported that the Mormons are buy-

....The members of the Ohio Legislature ere entertained by the Baltimore City Council on Sat-. Charles Hodgman, for many years a cash-the Boatmen's Savings Institution of St. Louis, died

The planing-mill of Graham & Lyon, at burned on Saturday. Loss,

Liberty, Penn., was burned on Saturday. 6; insurance, \$5,000. Another duel was fought at New-Orleans turday. Rapiers were used, and one of the combat-was slightly wounded.

. Lady Franklin is a passenger on the U. amer Newbern, which left San Francisco on Satur-8. steamer Newbern, which left san Francisco on Saturday for Alaska, via Victoria.

Gov. Randolph of New-Jersey has appointed Henry C. Kelsey of Sussex County, Secretary of State, vice Mr. Congar, resigned.

Ex-Gov. Bullock, who has just returned from Europe, was the recipient of a public reception at his home in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday.

. Five companies of the 7th Cavalry, now Fort Leavenworth, are under orders to proceed to ort Hays for active service against the Indians. Gen. uster will command. Paul Heinan of Buffalo was so badly

rned on Saturday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at he died. A boy aged two years was also burned, d died during the night. .The mammoth still at Helgerfort's dis-The manimoun sun the tillery, in Carrollton, Ohio, exploded on Saturday, destroying that part of the building where the still was located, and doing considerable other damage.

.The Government of British Columbia has The Government of British Columbia has voted a subsidy to maintain the telegraph system on the main land, and has levied a duty of fifty per cent on all imported liquors and spirits arriving, to provide a revenue for that purpose.

Delay of Dhiladelphia .The Southwark Bank of Philadelphia

was entered by burglars on Saturday night, but were discovered by the private watchman before they had secured any plunder. There were \$10,000,000 in the vanils. The thieves escaped. There is a great freshet on the Mississippi

River. On both the Illinois and Iowa sides of the river, a great part of the country and some towns along the river are overflowed. Much damage has been done to railroad and private property.

.A convention of Railroad Managers was ... A convention of Kahroad Managers was held in Baltimore on Saturday to consult on the reduc-tion of passenger fares from New-York to various points in the South. A schedule of prices has been agreed on, which will go into effect on the 1st of May.

....The latest advices from the Peace River (British Columbia) gold diggings are favorable. The dust is fine, and resembles that of Australia; assays \$17.50 per ounce. The miners say that it is the best mining region outside of California and Australia. The district is extensive, and new discoveries are daily reported.Gen. Robert Avery, acting Solicitor of the Ponsion Bureau, states that the investigation into the affairs of Col. Forbes, Pension Agent in Philadelphia, closed on Saturday, and that Commissioner Van Aernam has returned to Washington, satisfied that the charges against Forbes were without any foundation in fact.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FUNDING BILL-THE INCOME TAX TO BE CONTINUED-CONDITION OF THE TREASURY-WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF THE ABSENT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—SUBSIDIZING STEAMSHIP LINES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 24, 1870.

The House Committee of Ways and Means had the Funding bill under consideration on Saturday. It having been apparent to Mr. Schenck for some time that the bill as it passed the Senate was generally ob-jectionable to the Committee, and, in addition, that there was no probability of its adoption by the House, he had therefore prepared a new bill as a substitute for the Senate bill. It contains the funding features with the objectionable portions stricken out, which were allowing the funding of greenbacks and in regard to the compulsory cause requiring the banks to take the new bondshas endeavored to harmonize the conflicting interests satisfactorily to both Secretary Boutwell and the National Banks. No decision was reached concerning the bill, and a special meeting was called for to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when it is expected the matter will be finally

disposed of and the bill speedily reported to the House. From the debate already had on the subject of the Income Tax, it is generally conceded that the tax will not be abolished. Those in favor of its complete abolition now admit this, and the only effort now making by this class is to reduce the rate as much as possible. Gen. Schenck has turned the tide in favor of the tax, so far as the House is concerned, and Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano have also made every effort to prevent its abolition. The indications now are that the ratio will be reduced to three per cent, and the exemption fixed at The following figures are collected from the Treasury

Department to-day, and will be found interesting, as showing the healthy condition of our finances at the present time. The Treasury Statement April 1, 1869, exhibits coin belonging to the Government, \$82,530,865 12; coin in Treasury, represented by certificates, \$21,672,500; currency, \$6,802,628,42; Total, \$111,005,993 54. In comparison, the Treasury Statement of April 1, 1879, exhibits coin belonging to Government, \$66,565,245 08; coin in Treasury, represented by certificates, \$38,848,560; currency, \$7,472,729 65; Total, \$112,886,474 73. The coin belonging to Government April 1, 1870, was less than April 1, 1869, \$15,665,620 04, while the currency balance was, plus \$670,110,23 less in Treasury April 1, 1870, \$14,995,518 8L. But the Treasury now holds ends purchased from April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, with accrued interest thereon, to the amount of \$105,229,307 67. In consequence of the payment of the annual taxes under the Internal Eevenue laws, for the next three months the Treasury will be in receipt of a larger amount of eurrency than during the past three months. Com-missioner Delano estimates his collection for April, May and June of 1870 in the aggregate at about \$52,000,000. Therefore, unless the expenditures largely increase, which is not probable, or the Secretary decides to increase his purchases of bonds, there must inevitably be an in. crease of the currency balance in the Treasury for the next three months. The coin balance and currency balance in the Treasury on April 22 are each greater by

The call of the House on Friday night last, it is expected, will have a good effect on Members in compelling them to give more of their time to the business of the House. In the last two months the number of absentees averaged about seventy-five each day. The Sergeant-at-Arms yesterday received warrants for the arrest of the following members: Messrs. Ames, Axtell, Biggs, Cobb, (N. C.); Cowles, Davis, Ela, Ferry, Garfield, Haldeman, Heflin, Jenekes, Knott, Lyneb, Fox, Morgan, Mungen, Negley, Reeves, Roots, Sheldon (N. Y.); Slo-cum, Smith (Ohio); Smith, (Tenn.); Stokes, Strader, Taffe, Van Hore, Ward, Wilkinson, and Wood. They will be brought to the bar of the House to-morrow and fined.

The Select Committee on the decline of American tunage have agreed that there shall be subsidized lines of steamers from New-York to European ports, and from the United States to Mexico, and have appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Washburn, Calkins, Buffington, and Wells, to prepare the bill.

It seems to be generally conceded that the Tariff bill will be recommitted to Committee during the present week. It is found that it is useless to waste further time

The only matters now before the Senate for consider:

K. Warren, who has been under directions of the Government for the last two years carefully surveying this work, estimates that a channel holding four feet of water will cost a little over \$4,000,000. The matter is now before Congress on a bill to extinguish the title of an old private company, of which ex-Gov. Seymour is the head, and make the whole thing a national work. This pro-posed channel, it is held, will extend communication from Green Bay up Fox River to Portage, thence down the Wisconsin River to Prairie Duchien on the Mississippi River, thus connecting the navigation of the Western rivers with the great Northern Lakes, and by way of the Eric Canal, of which this is a virtual extension, with the center of American commerce. The bill now pending asks for no appropriation this year, but only to extinguish the old, private titles, and place the work in shape to be

commenced hereafter.
Some time since Commissioner Delano received from John W. Garrett. President of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad, a proposition to arrange the amount due by the Company to the Government for taxes, etc. The proposition was rejected. Several days ago another offer of compromise was made by the Company named. to pay \$110,000 to the Government as the five per cent tay on the surplus earnings of the Company, which amount they had used up in adding to their stock, depots, etc., and which had been charged to construction account. This proposition was accepted yesterday, and the Company is to pay the money this week. The Commissioner will accept no compromise in the case where this same Company holds, as trustee, five millions worth of bonds, issued by themselves and indersed by the City of Baltimore. He has ordered suit to be brought against the Company for the recovery of the tax on these bonds for the years 1864 to 1869. The City Corporation of Baltimore enjoined the Railroad Company from paying the tax, and the case will have to be decided by the U. S. Circuit Court in Baltimore. Commissioner Delano has still under consideration the case of the New-York Central Railroad Company. It appears that this Company issued a dividend scrip of 80 per cent on their capital stock and gave it to their stockholders. It amounted to about \$40,000,000. The Commissioner insists on the tax being paid on this scrip, or at least the larger portion of it as the earnings of the Company. Since the passage of the Internal Revenue laws the Company has offered several times to compromise, and it is understood that the matter will be settled this week.

President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, and the entire Republican delegation in Congress from New-York, have signified their intention to be present at the grand social entertainment to be given by the New-York Republican Association of this city on Wednesday evening next, the 77th inst. The Committee of Arrangements for this entertainment have provided for an occasion recherche in character and of the highest enjoyment.

Commissioner Delano decided yesterday that eigar boxes on which are discovered spurious labels are liable to seizure, and has so instructed the Assessors and Collectors throughout the country.

Chief-Justice Chase is in bad health at present, and after he closes court in Richmond next month, will probably take a trip to Europe.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE CURRENT FIS-CAL YEAR-AN INDIAN WAR APPREHENDED. Monthly Report No. 7 of the Bureau of Statistics, now

in press, shows that for the first seven months of the current fiscal year the value of our imports exceeded that of our exports (gold value) by only \$3,603,572. This presents a favorable contrast with a corresponding period of the last fiscal year, when the excess was \$33,852,178. The great disparity between the excess was ks, so, i.i. The great disparity between the excess for the first seven months of the present fiscal year and that for the calen-dar year, as shown in Monthly Report No. 6, is accounted for by the fact that during the first months of the calen-dar year the imports largely preponderated, while the exports rapidly rallied during the first seven months of

the fiscal year, and thus reduced the disproportion. The returns of our foreign trade for the month of January,

\$1,695,334. Serious apprehensions of a cestly Indian war are entertained by our Government officials here. All along the borders of Northern Montana and Wycming the Indians are excited and settlers niarmed. The Big Horn expedition, the Piezan massacre, and failure to fulfill our national obligations are the cause of it. There will prohably be some pretty piain talk at the Cooper Institute meeting in New-York on Tuesday, if Senators Morrill, Wilson, and other officials are present, as it is expected they will be.

Wilson, and other officials are present, as it is expected they will be.

Dr. Boynton, the first President of the Howard University, was examined vesterday by the Committee on Education and Labor. Upon cross-examination he testified that he had nothing whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with instigating the charges made by Mr. Wood, and neither saw or heard of them before they appeared by the newspapers.

XLIST CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio) presented the credentials of Erasmus D. Peck, as a member elect from the Xth Congressional District of Ohio, in place of Mr. Hoag, deceased, and Mr. Peck came forward and took the oath.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That leave of shance heretofore granted for an indefinite length of time shall in no case extend beyond Monday, the 2d of May sext, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the House.

He remarked that there were members absent by the month under the indefinite leave of absence. He thought it ought to be stopped.

The following is a copy of the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of absent members:

To the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives: You are bereby commanded to arrest and bring before the bar of the House the following named members, absent without leave of the House's Messrs Ames, Artell, Riggs. Butter of Massachmets, Cowde, Cobb of North Carolina, Cowies, Davis of New York, Els, Ferry, Garleid, Haldeman, Hellin, Jenekes, Knott, Lynch, Fox, Mongan, Mungen, Negley, Potter, Reeves, Roots, Sheldon of New York, Shoum, Smith of Chine, Smith of Temessee, Stokes, Strader, Taffer, Yan Horn, Wark, Wilkhams, and Wood.

The SPEAKER stated, in reference to the once of Mr. Els, that that gentleman came to him yesterday, and The SPEAKER stated, in refer case to him yesterday, and asked him whether it was probable that the Committee on Claims would be called for public business next week, and then stated (when he understood there was no probability of it) that he desired to be absent next week, and then stated the probability of the control of the control

on chaims would be called for public business next week, and then stated (when he understood there was no probability of it) that he desired to be absent next week, and would ask leave of absence. The Chair understood him to mean that he would ask leave subsequently; but as Mr. Ela left last evening for home, it was probable that he intended that remark as a request that the Chair should ask it from the House. He, therefore, suggested that leave of absence be granted to him, as otherwise the Sergeant-at-Arms would be under the imperative necessity of sending for him. Leave of absence was accordingly granted to Mr. Ela.

Mr. HOOPER, (Rep., Mass.) made a similar request for his colleague, Mr. Butler, who had left for home last evening with his family, having applied for leave of absence from to-day.

The House refused to grant leave of absence to Mr. Butler as dating from yesterday.

Mr. MUNGEN, (Dem., Ohio) having to leave the city, and not being able to be present on Monday, in response to the warrant, asked to be and was excused on account of illness.

The House then took up the bill reported vesterday.

and not being able to be present on Monday, in response to the warrant, asked to be and was excused on account of illness.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Private Land Claims, in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas. After discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of \$6 to \$4.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.), from the same Committee, ported a bill in relation to the private land claim of the heirs of Gervallo Nolan, in the Territory of Colorade. Laid on the table.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Oble) reported back the Senate amendment to the Income Tax bill, and moved a nonconsurrence, stating, however, that he would not ask for a Committee of Conterence. He said that the Senate had sent back the original joint resolution, which had passed the House with a good deal of unanimity, with an amendment by way of substitute, which provided for the collection of tax on some dividends, and kept up the tax on salaries, but let everything else go. The Committee of Ways and Means was of opinion that that patchwork, that discrimination, was not fair, and that the Income tax ought to either stand or fall as an entirety, with such amendments as Congress may choose to make. Therefore the Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) inquired what would be the effect of this bill were it laid on the table, and no other passed.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohie) replied that then the whole

the effect of this on west to have the passed.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) replied that then the whole subject of the income tax would be left in its present cloudy and uncertain state. In reply to a question by Mr. Archer, he said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided to go on with the collection of taxes on monthly reports, and on salaries, and to claim income tax for 1870 next Spring; but he (Schenck) did not know any means by which the Commissioner could accomplish it.

matter could not be settled by a bill acceleding the income tax.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that the whole subject came before the House in the general Revenue bill, which was the next special order in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) thought that this was the appropriate time to take some action for the enire and absolute repeal of the income tax. If Congress desired to carry out universal public opinion, the sooner it got rid of this one so unjust tax the better.

Mr. SCHENCK was not at all surprised that the gentleman from New-York should use such wholesale and sweeping assertions in reference to the income tax. All over the country, through the hewspapers, by letters, by various means, to operate on the Committee of Ways and Means, and perhaps on Congress, there had been one effort to make them believe that the income tax was a most atroclous, infamons, unequal, unfair isw.

Means, and perhaps on Congress, there had been one effort to make them believe that the Income tax was a most atroclous, infamous, unequal, untair law.

Mr. WOOD—As it is.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to say that the law needed amendment in some particulars, such as the publication of Incomes, &c., but the gentleman from New York looked at it from his own standpoint. He (schenck) believed that it was one of the most popular laws in the country; a fraction less than 75,500 persons paid it, and everybody liked the tax which somebody else paid. [Laughter.] He would not underfake to say what the Committee on Ways and Means would propose on that subject, but it would propose a modification of the preent law. Another objection to the Senate substitute was that it continued the tax on salaries. Of all the inequalities and oppressions of the income fax, probably that which related to salaries was among the most oblique and unfair. A poor clerk receiving \$1,200, \$1,200, or \$1,500 a year, had \$1,000 deducted and five per cent taken from the balance, without the benefit of any deduction for house rent, taxes, or anything else. He might hold his office for only two or three mentils, and he and to pay propertionately, though his whole income far the year, from all sources, might be under \$1,000. If the income tax were to be continued, the Committee on Ways and Micans, with instructions to report a bill totally reposition for the best of the committee on ways and Micans, with instructions to report a bill totally reposition for the pad and the pad as on all other incomes.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Con.) suggested a resolution increasing the exemption to \$2,500. He claimed that the law expressly provides that no tax should be levied or paid after April, 1870.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit these various propositions. The Committee on Ways and Means had been considering all these points, and would in due time report its conclusions in a general bill on that subject as to the unpopularity of the faw. He said that it was not unpopular with th

was in contravention of the genue of calculationary and could only be excused as a war tax under an extraordinary contingency.

Mr. SCHENCK thought that the complaint of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) as to the inquisitorial character of the tax, was, in some respects, well founded, and a part of the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means would be to modify the law in some such particular. But so far as the tax itself was concerned, his own opinion was that the general internal revenue taxation could not be reduced \$50,000,000, as proposed, on other matters of taxation, which were really more odious and vexations, if the income tax were given up. The income tax was the most clampred about, because those who paid it were in the way of raising such clamor; but it was regarded by the masses of the people as a fair and proper tax laid on those who were most able to pay taxes. The total number of persons who paid the come tax was 27,543. Of this number over 107,000 paid \$20 or less, and if the exemption were raised to \$2,000 that class would be cut off. The second class, that paid between \$20 and \$50, numbers \$9,184; the third class, that paid between \$20 and \$50, numbers \$9,184; the third class, that paid between less, and if the exemption were raised to \$2,000 that class would be cut off. The second class, that paid between \$20 and \$50, numbers \$9,184; the third class, that paid between \$50 and \$50, numbered 41,198; the fourth class, that paid between \$100 and \$200, numbered over 45,000, and those who paid over \$200 numbered 9,464.

Mr. VOORHEES (Denn., Ind.) favored the continuance of the income tax, and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of being too inquisitorial, he would make it more so.

aboutsn't. Instead of being too inquisitoria, he would make it more so.

After further discussion, Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected, the House refusing to order the Yeas and Nays on it. The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate amendment, and the House refused to concur without a

division.

The SPEAKER inquired of Mr. Schenck whether he desired to have a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would not ask for a Committee of Conference: the Senate might, if it chose, do so.

The SPEAKER aumounced the appointment of Messex, GARFIELD, ALLISON, and COX as a Conference Committee on the Census bill.

GARFIELD, ALLISON, and COX as a Conference Committee on the Census bill.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) appealed to the House on behalf of his colleague (Eutler), who had taken his family home on account of filiness, and asked that, like other absentees last night, he be fined \$10, and that he have leave of absence. Agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) made an appeal on behalf of Mr. Potter, who was absent last night in consequence of an injury received by being thrown from a carriage, and asked that he be excused, so that he night take advantage of his leave of absence. The request was compiled with.

Mr. STRONG (Rep., Conn.) presented a petition of citizens of Hartford, Conn., for abrogation of legacy and succession taxes. The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT PEEKSKILL. The difficulty between the molders and the stove factors at Peckskill continues. One of the proprietors of the National Stove Works has been shot as and his dwelling and one of the founderies stoned. On Saturday a warrant was issued for the arrest of a Urson man who, the night previous, beat a non-Uniou man with a club and attempted to shoot another acceptance.

AFFICE I. The Senate shares the legislative power